

BRONCHITIS

IS CAUSED BY A COLD

which settles in the throat and leads to the lungs. It is the beginning of

Bronchial Consumption

And if neglected, leads to the disease which is called

Take it now, when it is only a cold, and it will

SCIENCE'S

PULMONIC SYRUP.

Which is without an Equal for

BRONCHITIS

and all diseases leading up to and including

Consumption.

SCIENCE'S New Book on Diseases

of the Lungs, Liver and Stomach, should be

in every home. Sent free.

DR. J. C. SCIENCE & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHYSIOLOGY IN BRIEF.

The average number of teeth is thirty-

two. The brain of man exceeds twice that of

any other animal. The average weight of an adult is 140

pounds six ounces. The weight of the circulating blood is

twenty-eight pounds. A man annually contributes to vegetation

121 pounds of carbon. One thousand ounces of blood pass

through the kidneys in one hour. A man breathes about twenty times a

minute, or 1200 times in an hour. The average weight of a skeleton is

about fourteen pounds. Number of bones 210. A man breathes about eighteen plants

of air in a minute, or upwards of seven

hundred and eighty cubic inches. The average weight of the brain of a

man is three and one-half pounds; of a

woman, two pounds and eleven ounces. Five hundred and forty pounds, or one

hundred and one ounce, of blood pass

through the heart in one hour. The heart sends nearly ten pounds of

blood through the veins and arteries each

beat, and makes four beats while we

breathe once. Twelve thousand pounds, or twenty-

four hundred and eighty pounds, or 10,728

pounds, pass through the heart in twenty-

four hours. One hundred and seventy-five million

holes or cells are in the lungs, which

would cover a surface thirty times greater

than the human body. The average height of an Englishman is

five feet nine inches; of a Frenchman,

five feet six inches; of a Belgian, five

feet six inches; of a German, five feet

six inches; of a Russian, five feet six

inches; of a Chinese, five feet four

inches. The average of the pulse in infancy is

120 per minute; in childhood, eighty;

in adult life, sixty. The pulse of females

is more frequent than that of males.

A MINE THAT CAN'T BE WORKED.

\$200,000,000 Worth of Gold in the Clay That

Underlies Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Times.

The ground on which Philadelphia is

built is one of the richest gold fields in the

world. This is a fact. The only difficulty

is that the field cannot be worked. Nearly the whole city is underlain

with clay to the depth of about ten feet—an

area say ten miles square. A cubic foot of

clay, weighing 120 pounds, taken from a

depth of fourteen feet from the

surface of the clay, would contain

seven-tenths of a grain of gold, or one

pound in 1,250,000. The experiment was

repeated with about the same results

with clay taken from various depths in

the city. Supposing the whole mass of

clay to be 4,180,000,000 pounds (and it is

really much greater), the amount of gold

would reach in value the enormous sum

of \$125,000,000. The gravel is much

richer in gold than the clay, but there is

not so much of it. It is estimated that 200,-

000,000 worth of gold lies within a few

feet of the surface, and still it cannot be

used.

THE SOUTHLIN CABINET.

A Suggestion in Behalf of Delegation of the South

to Its Home.

Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

There is considerable interest, we are

told, in the circle about General Harri-

son, about his going to the South, and

about his being appointed a Southern

LADIES COLUMN.

Corner Dedicated to the Ladies.

Hints on Feminine Topics.

Fabrics and Fashions for Gowns—Sug-

gestions for Purchasers at the

Bargain Counters.

Some Fancy Work Designs for Fair and Daff

Flowers—Toothsome Delicacies for

Holiday Festivities.

The simple fashions of the empire pe-

riod require a careful study of female

form divine, and everything connected

with the modern woman's dress is made

a study of unusual care.

The so-called simple directoire redin-

gotes, for instance, and the stately Rus-

sian polonaises have no fripperies and

follies of lace which cover a false

move of the scissors, and the long

straight folds, which look as though

to drape as one looks at the stylish mod-

els, are not so quickly adjusted and ar-

ranged as one might imagine. The fit-

ting, too, and the immaculate tailor fin-

ish which alone make the bodice of the

garment a success, depend altogether up-

on the genius and finished art of the

creator of these "simple" gowns.

The polonaise of other days lives under

the new title of the Empire redingote,

and it will be in high favor during the

and the coming season. To describe it

generally, it is a half fitting long coat,

snug and graceful at the back and open

over a plastron and inner skirt of like or

contrasting material. Sometimes there

is a little fullness left in the corseur por-

tion, which is secured by the bodice and

again very narrowly at the belt. The

sleeves are quite full, and a band of Bul-

garian embroidery wrought in rich col-

ored silks is around the arm-hole, and

forms a deep cuff at the wrist.

On many of the French bodices the

silk lining is fitted with two deep

darts, while the bodice material is

smoothly drawn over this foundation, and

is seamless. It fits, however, without a

wrinkle, and to prevent even a suspicion

of fullness, a whitebone is run diagonally

across the lining just above the waistline

from the second dart, and carried to the

under arm seam, where it is secured by a

buttonhole stitch. Only the two ends

are fastened, the casing not being sewed

to the lining.

During the early part of the season a

strong effort was made to introduce long

trains to evening dresses, but this effort

has practically failed. Fashionable

women will not allow themselves to be

encumbered in crowded drawing-rooms

with a style of dress which is best ap-

propriate for the quiet life of the country

house. The long train, however, is still

popular for dinners and receptions, but they

will be demit-trains. Evening dresses for

young ladies and dancing dresses are in-

variably made short.

Velvet, either plain or combined with

mattalase, is extensively used for recep-

tions and dinners.

For a dinner gown the underskirt is

made of velvet, the front breadth being

gathered in at each of the side seams,

about half way down, to form a care-

lessly full skirt. Otherwise the velvet

underskirt is undraped and is trimmed

around the foot with a broad fold of

velvet, put on in shell pattern and caught

to the dress by buckles of jet. The di-

rectoire coat is finished with a short jacket

in front, showing a full pleated under-

bodice of velvet, the straight skirt also

sloping back to display the entire vel-

vet breadth of the underskirt. A high

collar of jet finishes the mattalase coat,

it beauty, are the bordered materials, all

of them wide, with the colored striped

borders in harmoniously blended tints

along one selvage. They are gener-

ally sold in lengths of from

eight to ten yards, according to the

width. Handsome Siciliennes, failles

and poud de soles in mode

colors also have accompanying borders,

but instead of extending along the edge

of the fabric, are placed at intervals of

about eighteen inches, crosswise of the

silk. Persian, Egyptian and Syrian pat-

terns and blendings of color are seen in

such shades as drags of wine, puce,

pomegranate, sienna, porcelain blue,

copper, and through the whole gamut of

greens.

A variety of homespun in diagonals,

with soft heather mixture and flecked

effects are particularly varied and inter-

esting. They will make most serviceable

morning, costume and school dresses.

Other patterns include Rajah cloth,

tweeds and serges of every variety. Some

of the combinations of stripes are exceed-

ingly pretty in bright but soft colorings,

blending one into the other to form the

stripes. Among other novelties in double

width wools, are the "Bretonne,"

which is quite in the style of the French

limousines, softly shaded wide stripes,

alternating with narrower stripes in plain

colors; the Montrose, a striped havi-

cloth, in very artistic colorings, and

some striped art serges, which are mar-

velously cheap, and which, for color and

quality, ought to prove irresistible.

Many bridal dresses are made in the

directoire style.

It is announced that white cloth dresses

are to be largely worn in the winter.

All bonnets for theater or evening wear

are quite low and simple in style.

Women's new coats are either very

long or very short. There is no medium.

The hair is worn very high over the

center of the head in Paris, and its

height is being enhanced in London.

Small side combs of tortoise shell set

with brilliant stones are fashionable. They

are used to catch the puffs or coils of hair

down to the head at the sides.

The attempt to abolish the bustle is

not altogether successful, but the bustle

is good. The bustle is a mere ripple in

the back draperies, not an unsightly

hump on the back.

Opera hoods are made in velvet, with

a great deal of black lace in front and

falling about the neck, combining light-

ness and warmth.

Long pendant earrings are the fancy

of the hour in Paris, and a big pearl or

smoke topaz, hanging from a small dia-

mond, is the pattern often chosen.

Empire slippers are a novelty brought

out all the latest shades of silk.

They have pointed toes, quite a new

heel and cross-gartered with narrow

silk ribbons sewed to the side.

Silk waist coats ending in a cravat

and short jacket are worn with

white tulle, Fedora and point

d'Esprit lace, and are very selected for

these dainty little affairs.

The newest walking hats have a wider

brim in front, narrower sides and a

decoration of ribbon loops and wings in

front or on the side. They are all bound

and velvet facing is optional.

Pale gray tulle, decorated with

pink and white, is a new and

very effective ball gown. To relieve its

tone a corsage bouquet of blush roses

may be worn. The shoulder straps should

make the belt or corset.

green ribbon, arranged like an outspread

fan, folding the ribbon, but laying

one strip, overlapping the other like the

sides of a fan. The strip of ribbon

down to a lining and finish with a lining

of pink satin, edging of white lace and

bows of ribbon.

Sachets for different purposes are easily

made and can be put to various uses, and

this one may answer the puzzling ques-

tion, "what shall I give him?" as it is a

tie sachet. Take a length of satin 17

inches long by 4 1/2 inches wide, and paint

a spray of flowers on and initials at the

end. Now line it with pale colored

quilted satin and edge with pretty gilt

border. Fold the case in half and sew an

elastic across the inside to confine the

ties.

The men may apply disrespectful terms

to sachets, but the fair donor knows

nothing of this, and so she bewilders him

with sets of four, one for cravats, one

for waistcoats, one for gloves, and one

for the pocket. This one has a

sachet powder in it—for amateur pho-

tographs. The newest cases are of

chamois skin lined with the

quilted satin which one buys at

the stores. They are painted on the out-

side with as humorous designs as the

amateur brush is equal to. The dear man

wrestling with his collar, fighting with

tight gloves, chased by a savage dog

when he thought to get a fine shot with

a detective camera—these and such like

subjects enable the pretty maid to sharpen

her wits on the dear man.

Another court of last appeal when

one's brain goes wandering is the cus-

hion. There is a fine field for cushions

just now. The foot cushion seems to be

the correct thing to stumble over in

household. It is less dangerous than the

ottoman. The foot cushion is big and

puffy. It is covered with brocade or lampas

or old brocade. You may make it velvet

if you like and embroder it.

The correct thing to sit by means com-

plete. There are many articles in drawn

work, scraps, lambrequins, etc., re-

quiring more time than the simple things

that have been suggested, and for this

reason these are given in to-day's paper.

Household.

A pleasant coterie of friends were chat-

ting a few evenings since about that ex-

treme niceness which afflicts some house-

keepers, becomes the nightmare of all in-

mates of the home, and also of visitors.

It is doubtless true that cleanliness is